

FLORIDA



YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1993
YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1994
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$8,528,220

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 13,618 Florida women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	24.9	26.0
White	24.6	25.7
Black	28.0	31.5
Hispanic	17.7	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	8.2	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	56	56
1996	80	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 2,900 Florida women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 11,900 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 1,461 Florida women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	3.1	2.8
White	2.6	2.5
Black	7.6	6.1
Hispanic	2.5	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	79*	79*
1996	90	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- 400 Florida women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 800 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

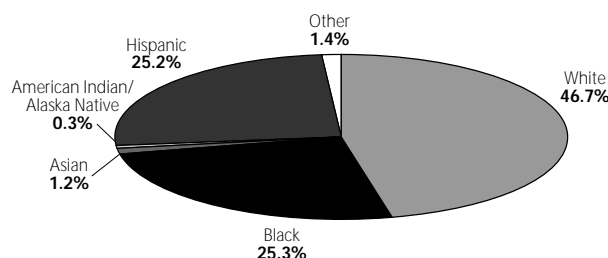
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

[†]1998 data

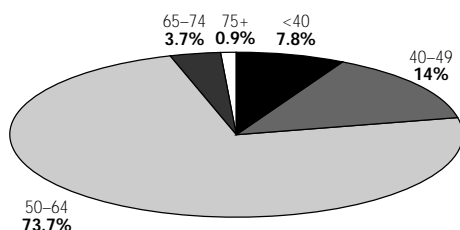
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Florida Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



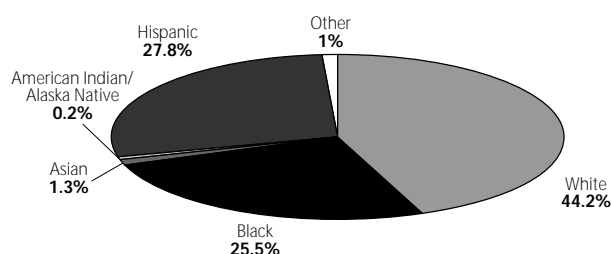
Number of Mammograms 8,203

given through the Florida program as of September 30, 1998

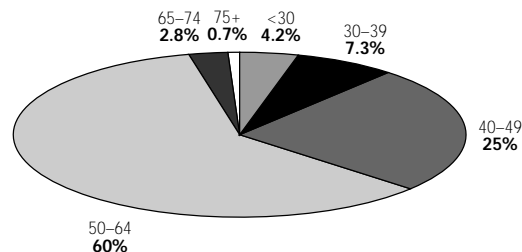
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Florida Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 7,146

given through the Florida program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be between 100 and 200 (sliding scale) percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or a Pap test, women must be aged 50 or older.
- Women must reside in either in-state or within a county/catchment area.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: paid television advertising, radio and television (PSA) messages
- Local efforts: newspaper messages

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN FLORIDA

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	21	69	2	9	80
Women age 40–64	19	74	3	5	82

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Florida's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1993. One year later, in 1994, Florida developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$8,528,220 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 13,618 Florida women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 24.9 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Florida was 28 per 100,000. The percent of Florida women aged 50 or older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 56 percent in 1992 to 80 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 11,900 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 2,900 deaths from breast cancer in Florida women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Florida's program provided 8,203 mammograms.

One thousand four hundred sixty-one women in Florida died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 3.1 per 100,000 women, above the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Florida was 7.6 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 90 percent of Florida women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 79 percent of the state's women over the age of 18 reported having had a Pap test in the previous two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 800 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 400 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Florida women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 7,146 Pap tests.

Florida does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening and breast reconstruction or prosthesis. The state also mandates the accreditation of breast cancer facilities and requires physicians to inform patients of alternative therapies. Florida also supports breast cancer screening and education programs. In addition, the state legislates the length of stay and provision of inpatient care following mastectomy. While virtually all women aged 65 or older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 21 percent of Florida women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Florida had to be between 100 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 50 years of age for either a mammogram or a Pap test. Florida's public education and outreach efforts include paid television advertising, newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages.